

Mr. Van Buren in the field!—The Huntsville (Ala.) Advertiser mentions the reception at the Post Office in that place, of a number of electioneering pamphlets, *franked* by Mr. Van Buren.

TOWANDA, (Pa.) May 21.
NARROW ESCAPE.—On Wednesday last a little before night, as Mr. John M. Fox and his lady were riding in a gig through the narrow between this place and Ulster they were precipitated together with the horse and gig off the narrow, a distance of nearly fifty feet, at an almost perpendicular descent, and, strange to say, escaped without the loss of life, although we understand Mrs. Fox was considerably hurt. The accident occurred, as we are informed in consequence of the breaking of the spring of the gig on the lower side, which caused the body to sway so far as to suddenly overturn the carriage.

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.
After our paper went to press, an accident of a most melancholy character occurred. The Steam Boat John Walker, owned by Doyle O'Hanlon, Esq. was, this morning, about daylight, blown up, and made a complete wreck.

It appears that she had raised a head of steam and run down along side the Brig Roque, lying at anchor in the stream, for the purpose of towing her down over the shoals. Soon after making her fast to the brig and while in the act of heaving up the anchor, the boilers burst, simultaneously blowing out the bow and stern of the boat, which, in a few minutes, sunk; and is now almost entirely under water. Capt. A. G. Dickson, who was standing on the engine house, by the side of the Engineer, was blown over the stern of the brig, and has not been recovered. Damon, a black fireman, who was in the hold; and Purdie Jacobs, the pilot, were also killed. Isaac, the Engineer, a blackman, was blown on board the brig, and is dangerously wounded. Prince, a black man, was also slightly wounded. The boat had on board some goods for the interior; but we are not informed who are the owners. The steamboat Clarendon and Henrietta, are about towing the wreck into the dock, where she may be got on shore if possible.

From the Georgetown Metropolitan.
MORRISON'S HYGEIAN PILLS.—Our readers will doubtless remember that we gave an account, in a late number, of the inquest by a coroner's jury in England, upon the body of a man named McKenzie, who had received his death from the application of this infamous quackery and that a verdict of manslaughter was found against a man named Salmon, who had sold and applied the pills. He has since been tried, and found guilty, though recommended to mercy on the ground of his being only the vender, and not the compounder of the pills. He was commended to a fine 200l, with an intimation from the Court that the next case of similar description would be published with exemplary severity. A number of witnesses were produced on the part of the defendant in support of the virtue of the pills; and he insisted that the patient had died because he had not been permitted to take a sufficient quantity of them, his wife having secretly withheld a portion of those prescribed, and the physician called in, when the patient was reduced to the last extremity, having forbidden their further application. Witnesses were produced who had taken far greater quantities of the pills for rheumatism in the knee! one witness had taken 1000 in the course of 20 days; the usual dose of one female was 112 at night; another took 65, another 40 daily; one had swallowed 20,000 of the pills within two years! the pills were proved to consist of aloes, assafetida, and gamboge. The quackery of the thing consists in applying them indiscriminately to every imaginable ailment, multiplying the quantity daily till they either kill or cure, without any reference to difference of constitutions, and habits of the system. Morrison is said to be making a clear profit of over \$150,000 per annum from the manufacture and sale of these pills. All the petty quackeries which swarm in this country certainly sink into nothingness by the side of this stupendous and sublime one of the "London College of Health."

From the Southern Georgia Recorder.
TO THE PUBLIC.
Hillsboro, June 8, 1836.

From letters received from gentleman of high respectability from the neighborhood of Tarsersville, Twiggs county, and other suspicious circumstances relative to the character of a man who styles himself the Rev. Aaron W. Kitchell, and says he is from the State of New Jersey, it appeared highly probable that he was carrying on a communication with our black population highly injurious to Southern interest and safety. It was deemed prudent to assemble the citizens of this place and vicinity, to adopt measures which might tend to put a stop to so dangerous an outrage.

The citizens having assembled, Cuthbert Reese, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Dr. Robt. A. T. Ridley requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of William Phillips, Esq. a committee consisting of three were appointed, viz:—Col. F. M. White, John J. Morris and William Mobley to invite Dr. B. R. Thomas to the meeting, who it was understood was in possession of facts confirmatory of the statements made in the letters above alluded to. He was accordingly introduced and fully confirmed the facts as set forth in the letters.

Under these circumstances, the said Kitchell was taken up, and his papers examined; amongst them were found various certificates, one of which he acknowledged was forged by himself and from the great similarity of hand-writing there was hardly a doubt but that he had made the most of them.

Whereupon, on motion of Col. F. M. White, a committee of twelve persons were appointed by the Chair to advise and report what course should be pursued with the said A. W. Kitchell.

The Committee consisting of Isaac T. Moreland, Wilkins Jackson, Esq. Wm. Phillips, Esq. Thomas J. Smith, Dr. R. C. Clayton, Col. F. M. White, Albert Alexander, Joseph C. White, Maj. J. C. Weekes, John G. Morris, E. C. Butt, and James Johnson, Esq. retired and after some time made the following report which was concurred in by every individual present.

The Committee to whom was referred the case of the Rev. A. W. Kitchell, report—That upon examination, they find sundry certificates and other papers of a suspicious and spurious character, and have thought proper to retain the same in the hands of the Secretary until further information is obtained concerning them.

The Committee would advise that the said Kitchell should be rode around the village on a Rail with a band of all kinds of music playing the *Rogue's March*—that his head should then be tarred and feathered and again rode around the village as before—that he should also leave this State within ten days from this time, under the penalty of Lynch's Law.

Upon motion, it was *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the public gazettes of Millidgeville, with a request that they be re-published in all papers opposed to the fiendlike purposes of Northern Abolitionists.

CUTHBERT REESE, Chairman.
ROBT. A. T. RIDLEY, Secretary.
(57) P. S. The resolution of the citizens was strictly complied with, by a Committee appointed for that purpose.

More Trouble.—The St. Louis (Missouri) Republican, says: "The annexed letter, from a gentleman at this place dated Marion City, Tuesday, 24th May, presents a fearful account of the excitement upon the subject of Abolition in Marion county. We have already noticed the apprehension, at Palmyra, of two avowed Abolitionists, having in their possession many incendiary publications. They were suffered to depart from the State, a short time being allowed them to effect it. Their names were Garret and Williams. A public meeting was held at Palmyra on Saturday last, at which Abolition was repudiated in all its forms by those present. Dr. Ely, we have understood, addressed the multitude, and his remarks were received with favor. The writer, who had just arrived at Marion City, thus details the subsequent events.

"We had not been in town half an hour until a report reached us, that Dr. Bosley had been murdered at church, about seven miles in the country, by Wm. Muldrow. The facts of the case are these, as nearly as I can learn. A young man, whom Muldrow brought out from the East with him, to officiate in the capacity of Secretary, has been expressing himself publicly in favour of Abolition, and has also been actively engaged in circulating Abolition papers &c. The consequence was, that a mob of 90 to 100 men took the young man, with the intention of putting a coat of tar over him; but, after consultation, concluded in consequence of his youth to let him escape. The mob, or company, however, went to the College, and, after a little search, found a box containing a variety of abolition publications, brought them to town and burned them.

"On Sunday, Dr. Nelson preached at a place called the Camp Ground, seven miles from Palmyra. Immediately after the close of the sermon, Muldrow rose with a paper in one hand and knife (open) in the other. He commenced reading the paper, (containing a request that all persons in favor of the Abolition of Slavery should subscribe such amount as they thought proper for the accomplishment of that object, as soon as the government would take the matter in hand) when a Dr. Bosley rose and said, that no one but a scoundrel would, at that time, act as he was doing. Muldrow answered that he was not to be deterred. The Doctor then struck at him with his cane—the sheath came off, and some one took the sword out of his hand; he then drew a pistol, and Muldrow plunged his knife into his side. Some say that Muldrow stabbed him before he drew the pistol. It is true, however that he did stab him, but there are some hopes entertained that he may recover. Muldrow mounted his horse and rode home, and for some time all was confusion at the Camp ground—ladies fainting, children crying, &c. &c.

"It was soon reported that Muldrow had made his escape, and persons were immediately sent to Hannibal, Quincy, and in every other direction, in quest of him. The Sheriff, (with a posse comitatus of sixty,) at 12 o'clock that night was told by Dr. Clarke that Muldrow should be delivered up, provided he dismissed his posse, and would guarantee his safety until they could confine him in Palmyra. He did so, and yesterday he was brought there, accompanied by Dr. Ely and his friend. I went to see him, but could only have a moment's conversation with him. To-day he will have his trial. He is a very unpopular man in this country, and I would not be at all astonished if he would have to undergo the process of Lynching. This evening I expect to know the result."

"Dr. Nelson endeavored to make his escape, but was taken at Quincy; and yesterday one or two of the young men at College sent a threat to Palmyra, that they would express their views on the subject of Abolition, in defiance of them. In an instant a company of forty-two left for the College on horseback. What the result will be, I will not know until evening.

IMPORTED SILK.
It is stated on the authority of Dr. Stebbins, that the silks imported into the United States during the year 1835, amounted to \$1,497,000.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church at the late meeting determined to discontinue their Bible Society and unite in the American Bible Society.

From the Western Methodist.
GENERAL CONFERENCE.
In addition to the following which we give from the Western Christian Advocate, we learn from a letter from Rev. R. Paine, that the following appointments have been made. Three Bishops were elected, viz: W. Fisk, B. Vaughn, Thos. A. Morris, T. Mason, book agent at New York, George Lane assistant agent. Dr. S. Luckey, Editor. N. Bangs, resident missionary secretary. C. Elliot, Editor W. C. Advocate, Cincinnati, Wm. Phillips, assistant do. J. F. Wright, book agent, Cincinnati, Leroy Swamstead, assistant do.

Revision.—A resolution has passed the conference to strike out the second and third answers to question 2, section 5, which treats of marriage. Also, the closing sentence of the same section, so as to make them harmonize. Section 6, which treats of dress, has also, been amended a little in the phraseology, but more for the purpose of explaining than changing the principles of the section.

Missionary Work.—The constitution of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church has been so amended, in accordance with the recommendation of the board of managers, as to take its foreign missions to share the benevolent provisions of the Missionary society. The resolution to appoint a corresponding secretary, or general agent, to reside in New York, and devote his whole time to the Missionary society, has been adopted. This secretary will be supported by the Missionary society, in whose service he is to be employed, but will receive his appointment from the General conference, and in virtue thereof will be a member of the New York annual conference.

The General conference resolved, likewise, to send a missionary to China, whenever the general superintendents may deem it safe and proper.

The Liberia mission has shared the attention of the General conference. It has been recommended that one of the bishops visit the continent of Africa, and organize the Liberia missionary annual conference and ordain their ministers who are eligible; and that it be done during the next four years, if the bishops shall judge it proper and convenient.

Conferences.—Six new annual conferences have been established, namely: Black River, Erie, Michigan, Arkansas, North Carolina, and New Jersey; these added to those established heretofore, make twenty-eight annual conferences.

IMPORTANT LAW DECISION.—*Supreme Court.*—Barent P. Staats vs. John Thompson—This was an action brought by B. P. Staats, President of the Albany County Medical Society, against John Thompson, a Batonic Physician, for practicing medicine contrary to the laws of this State. Defendant produced a patent from the United States to his father, for the exclusive right and use of certain botanic medicines, and he as assignee of the patent, claimed a right under said patent to practice and prescribe for patients. The Justice's Court of the City of Albany, decided that he, Thompson, had no right to practice medicine for fee or reward, unless he had a diploma from some regular incorporated school or society, and fined him the sum of \$25, from which decision Thompson appealed to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision; consequently Botanic Physicians have no right to recover for services.

Albany Argus.

A Lad Killed by a Panther.—The Ogdensburg Republican relates the following melancholy incident the particulars of which are given by the father of the boy who lost his life. He was only twelve years of age, and was hunting alone in the vicinity of Indian Camp, near Black Lake. His father had promised to come to him on hearing the report of the gun, which he did, and found him lying in the paws of a panther, the panther wagging his tail, and appearing much pleased with his prize. The boy told his father he had shot at the panther and wounded him, when the animal sprang and caught him before he could retreat; and as there was no chance for his life he advised his father to fire, and make as good a shot as possible. After hesitating what to do, he fired with a deadly aim at the panther, but before the animal died, it succeeded in tearing the boy to pieces.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.
According to a table lately compiled from the returns of the twelve district synods of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, that denomination comprises 267 ministers, 735 congregations, and 62,266 communicants.

INDIAN WAR.

Creek War.—The Montgomery Advertiser of the 28th ult. states that all the portion of the Creek tribe, above the new road leading from Montgomery to Columbus, is now peaceable. Opothie Yohola, with his friendly party, had within a few days rounded up and made prisoners of all the hostiles in that section—killing one of their most noted chiefs. Below the road, the Uchees and Hitchities are said to be in arms; their object seeming to be to give one general battle, and then retreat to the wilds of Florida. Scouting parties report them to be embodied in the swamps, about 25 miles from Tuskegee in a direction towards the Chatahoochie. Col. Shackelford, at this time in charge of the forces at Tuskegee, will soon have a regiment full under him. He is said to be a cool and discreet officer, and not likely to be deluded by the "evil minded and villainously corrupt white men in the nation." He is preparing a depot for provisions, and will in a short time be able to meet the enemy, and no doubt is entertained of his ultimate success. An express arrived, shortly before, from the camp of Maj. General Irwin, who commands the 8th Div., stating that a Fort had been erected there, and that he had 500 men there under him. He was soon to be reinforced by a Regt. from the 4th Div. under charge of Brig. Gen. Moore; on the arrival of which, the Indians, it was thought, would be completely hemmed up, and consequently be either forced to yield or be cut up. The arrival of these companies from Brig. Gen. Brantley's Brigade, a Battalion of mounted gun men, from Maj. Gen. Patterson's Division, and a Battalion of mounted Riflemen from the 2d Div. was daily expected at Montgomery—a force deemed sufficient to restore tranquility to the "new countries."

Extract of a Letter, dated Augusta June 15.
"Accounts from Columbus state that over one hundred cases of Small Pox are reported there, and great fears are entertained that it will extend to the Army.
"Nothing of interest from the seat of war. There seems to be but one opinion on the subject of the Cherokees, and that is, that they are hostile."

HEAD QUARTERS.
Fort Irwin, June 10.
To Gen. Wilcox, Sir—Information of the most positive character has been received from Fort Jones, near Roanoke, that a large party of Indians crossed the river yesterday afternoon, say about 2000, and are now on their march to Florida—they will doubtless make their way either down on the east side of Flint River, or cross that stream above the border of Baker county and go through Lee, Irwin Lowndes and Ware to the swamps of Florida. Many Georgians have been killed from Stewart county among them David Dick. At the present crisis, action is eloquence. By order of
W. IRWIN, Major General.
GEO. L. BARRY, Adjt. General.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.
By the schr. S. S. Mills, Capt. Southwark, arrived yesterday, we have received the St. Augustine Herald of the 11th inst.
We have been favored with the sight of a letter, from St. Augustine, dated 11th inst., received in this city, by the above arrival, from which we make the following extract:—"An express from Fort Drane (General Clinch's plantation) came in here last night, and the report, to-day, is that the Indians had burned the General's Sugar Works. On the 8th inst, 15 to 200 Indians attacked Fort Micanopy, and were hotly received by Major Heileman's command, 70 or 80 men, who boldly sallied out, and fought and repelled the savages. Of the U. S. Troops, none were killed, but 5 slightly wounded; on the Indian side, damage not ascertained, as they always, if possible, carry off their dead and wounded. Two companies of Regulars started from this post to-day, for Micanopy and Fort Drane. A company of mounted men, under Capt. DUMMETT, employed in scouring the country, fell in with an Indian trail, about 20 miles South of St. Augustine. The Indians had driven a large quantity of cattle across Palacer's bridge, and then destroyed it. During the night one of the sentinels fired at an Indian, as he supposed. The Indians immediately gave their war-hoop, fired their guns and retreated. I hear that Gen. EUSTIS is going on to Charleston and that Gen. CLINCH will take the command here."

A postscript to the same letter, dated the 12th, adds: "Col. HUMPHRIES informs me that another express arrived last night from Fort Drane, stating that the company of Dragoons at Oaklands, (McIntosh's place) had abandoned the Fort, the Indians having burnt the Sugar Works. About 70 hds. of sugar had been previously secured in the Fort, and in some cornhouses outside. The Dragoons had gone to Fort Drane, and the probability is that by this time the Fort and sugar will have been destroyed."

From the St. Augustine Herald, June 11.

Attack upon Micanopy by the Indians.—An express arrived in town last night, from Micanopy, with the intelligence that that place had been attacked on the 8th inst. by 150 or 200 Indians. The attack took place at noon. Maj. Heileman, who had just arrived there a few hours previous, with a part of two companies, had sent an express to Oakland. [McIntosh's] who shortly afterwards returned, stating that he had seen a large number of Indians on the road advancing on towards Micanopy. Soon after they came up, and commenced firing at the Fort a long distance off. Maj. Heileman, with a part of Capt. Landrum's and Drane's companies, with a piece of artillery, and a few dragoons amounting in all to about 75 men sallied out and attacked them in front with the artillery, and on both flanks, with the other troops, and succeeded in beating them off, after an action of an hour and a half. The loss on our side 5 wounded; among the latter one officer (Lt. Lee.) The Indians succeeded in carrying off their dead, so that they could not be ascertained. The above are all the particulars we have been able to procure. An express is hourly expected from Micanopy, which will bring some further information from that quarter. The post at Oakland has been ordered to be abandoned immediately.

Capt. Dimick's and Lieut. Irwin's companies have been ordered to Fort Drane, from this post. The former started at 3 o'clock. The latter has been engaged in scouring the country between this and Picolata during the past week, and will join Capt. Dimick at Picolata, and both proceed on to Fort Drane immediately.

A company of mounted volunteers arrived here early in the week under the command of Capt. Curry. They were mustered into service for six months. They will be engaged in scouring the country about the vicinity of Mandarin.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PRICES CURRENT, JUNE 20.

Beef in market	lb	12 1/2	15
Bacon	lb	14	15
by retail,	lb	13 1/2	13
from wagons,	lb	20	25
Butter	lb	20	25
lams	lb	16	18
Beeswax	yard	80	99
Bagging	lb	11	13 1/2
Bale rope	lb	14	16
Coffee	lb	14	16
Cotton	100lbs	1650	
Corn	bushel	75	80
Flour from wagons	bbl	7	50
Northern,	bbl	900	
Feathers from wagons	lb	35	36
Fodder, scarce	lb	150	
Hides green	lb	5	
dry	lb	10	
Iron	100lbs	450	550
Indigo	lb	75	250
Lime	cask	350	
Lard	lb	13	15
Leather sole	lb	25	28
Lead bar	lb	8	9
Logwood	lb	40	45
Molasses	gal	7	8
Nails cut assorted	lb	20	
wrought	lb	40	60
Oats	bushel	40	60
Oil curries	gal	75	100
lamp	125		
linseed	137 1/2		
Paints white lead	keg	350	
Spanish brown	lb	100	112 1/2
Peas,	bbl	400	6000
Pork	100lbs	400	500
Rice	bbl	200	2 50
Shot, Bag	lb	10	15
Sugar	lb	12 1/2	15
Salt	sack	25	27 1/2
Steel American blister	lb	10	18
English do	lb	15	16
German	lb	9	10
Tallow	lb	125	152
Tea imperial	lb	75	100
lyson	lb	8	60
Tobacco manufactured	50lb	325	350
Window glass 8 x 10	50ft	350	375
10 x 12		350	375

EXCHANGE.

Checks on New York.	1.00
For sums under \$100	1 per ct
For sums of and over \$100	1 per ct
Checks on Charleston, Columbia and Fayetteville	50 cts
For sums under \$200	50 cts
For sums of \$200	4 per ct

Fayetteville, June 16.
Bacon 12 1/2, Cotton 14 1/2, Corn 75, Flour 5 1/2, Molasses 47 1/2, Sugar 10 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2, 41 1/2, 42 1/2, 43 1/2, 44 1/2, 45 1/2, 46 1/2, 47 1/2, 48 1/2, 49 1/2, 50 1/2, 51 1/2, 52 1/2, 53 1/2, 54 1/2, 55 1/2, 56 1/2, 57 1/2, 58 1/2, 59 1/2, 60 1/2, 61 1/2, 62 1/2, 63 1/2, 64 1/2, 65 1/2, 66 1/2, 67 1/2, 68 1/2, 69 1/2, 70 1/2, 71 1/2, 72 1/2, 73 1/2, 74 1/2, 75 1/2, 76 1/2, 77 1/2, 78 1/2, 79 1/2, 80 1/2, 81 1/2, 82 1/2, 83 1/2, 84 1/2, 85 1/2, 86 1/2, 87 1/2, 88 1/2, 89 1/2, 90 1/2, 91 1/2, 92 1/2, 93 1/2, 94 1/2, 95 1/2, 96 1/2, 97 1/2, 98 1/2, 99 1/2, 100 1/2, 101 1/2, 102 1/2, 103 1/2, 104 1/2, 105 1/2, 106 1/2, 107 1/2, 108 1/2, 109 1/2, 110 1/2, 111 1/2, 112 1/2, 113 1/2, 114 1/2, 115 1/2, 116 1/2, 117 1/2, 118 1/2, 119 1/2, 120 1/2, 121 1/2, 122 1/2, 123 1/2, 124 1/2, 125 1/2, 126 1/2, 127 1/2, 128 1/2, 129 1/2, 130 1/2, 131 1/2, 132 1/2, 133 1/2, 134 1/2, 135 1/2, 136 1/2, 137 1/2, 138 1/2, 139 1/2, 140 1/2, 141 1/2, 142 1/2, 143 1/2, 144 1/2, 145 1/2, 146 1/2, 147 1/2, 148 1/2, 149 1/2, 150 1/2, 151 1/2, 152 1/2, 153 1/2, 154 1/2, 155 1/2, 156 1/2, 157 1/2, 158 1/2, 159 1/2, 160 1/2, 161 1/2, 162 1/2, 163 1/2, 164 1/2, 165 1/2, 166 1/2, 167 1/2, 168 1/2, 169 1/2, 170 1/2, 171 1/2, 172 1/2, 173 1/2, 174 1/2, 175 1/2, 176 1/2, 177 1/2, 178 1/2, 179 1/2, 180 1/2, 181 1/2, 182 1/2, 183 1/2, 184 1/2, 185 1/2, 186 1/2, 187 1/2, 188 1/2, 189 1/2, 190 1/2, 191 1/2, 192 1/2, 193 1/2, 194 1/2, 195 1/2, 196 1/2, 197 1/2, 198 1/2, 199 1/2, 200 1/2, 201 1/2, 202 1/2, 203 1/2, 204 1/2, 205 1/2, 206 1/2, 207 1/2, 208 1/2, 209 1/2, 210 1/2, 211 1/2, 212 1/2, 213 1/2, 214 1/2, 215 1/2, 216 1/2, 217 1/2, 218 1/2, 219 1/2, 220 1/2, 221 1/2, 222 1/2, 223 1/2, 224 1/2, 225 1/2, 226 1/2, 227 1/2, 228 1/2, 229 1/2, 230 1/2, 231 1/2, 232 1/2, 233 1/2, 234 1/2, 235 1/2, 236 1/2, 237 1/2, 238 1/2, 239 1/2, 240 1/2, 241 1/2, 242 1/2, 243 1/2, 244 1/2, 245 1/2, 246 1/2, 247 1/2, 248 1/2, 249 1/2, 250 1/2, 251 1/2, 252 1/2, 253 1/2, 254 1/2, 255 1/2, 256 1/2, 257 1/2, 258 1/2, 259 1/2, 260 1/2, 261 1/2, 262 1/2, 263 1/2, 264 1/2, 265 1/2, 266 1/2, 267 1/2, 268 1/2, 269 1/2, 270 1/2, 271 1/2, 272 1/2, 273 1/2, 274 1/2, 275 1/2, 276 1/2, 277 1/2, 278 1/2, 279 1/2, 280 1/2, 281 1/2, 282 1/2, 283 1/2, 284 1/2, 285 1/2, 286 1/2, 287 1/2, 288 1/2, 289 1/2, 290 1/2, 291 1/2, 292 1/2, 293 1/2, 294 1/2, 295 1/2, 296 1/2, 297 1/2, 298 1/2, 299 1/2, 300 1/2, 301 1/2, 302 1/2, 303 1/2, 304 1/2, 305 1/2, 306 1/2, 307 1/2, 308 1/2, 309 1/2, 310 1/2, 311 1/2, 312 1/2, 313 1/2, 314 1/2, 315 1/2, 316 1/2, 317 1/2, 318 1/2, 319 1/2, 320 1/2, 321 1/2, 322 1/2, 323 1/2, 324 1/2, 325 1/2, 326 1/2, 327 1/2, 328 1/2, 329 1/2, 330 1/2, 331 1/2, 332 1/2, 333 1/2, 334 1/2, 335 1/2, 336 1/2, 337 1/2, 338 1/2, 339 1/2, 340 1/2, 341 1/2, 342 1/2, 343 1/2, 344 1/2, 345 1/2, 346 1/2, 347 1/2, 348 1/2, 349 1/2, 350 1/2, 351 1/2, 352 1/2, 353 1/2, 354 1/2, 355 1/2, 356 1/2, 357 1/2, 358 1/2, 359 1/2, 360 1/2, 361 1/2, 362 1/2, 363 1/2, 364 1/2, 365 1/2, 366 1/2, 367 1/2, 368 1/2, 369 1/2, 370 1/2, 371 1/2, 372 1/2, 373 1/2, 374 1/2, 375 1/2, 376 1/2, 377 1/2, 378 1/2, 379 1/2, 380 1/2, 381 1/2, 382 1/2, 383 1/2, 384 1/2, 385 1/2, 386 1/2, 387 1/2, 388 1/2, 389 1/2, 390 1/2, 391 1/2, 392 1/2, 393 1/2, 394 1/2, 395 1/2, 396 1/2, 397 1/2, 398 1/2, 399 1/2, 400 1/2, 401 1/2, 402 1/2, 403 1/2, 404 1/2, 405 1/2, 406 1/2, 407 1/2, 408 1/2, 409 1/2, 410 1/2, 41